



Barry Lesser

Let the government know — Nelson

Students rally in protest

by SANDRA SCHECTER

"Respectez vos promesses" was the cry yesterday as more than 700 members of UGEQ gathered before the Club Renaissance on Sherbrooke Street to protest Education Minister Bertrand's apathy towards the Preliminary Report on Education.

The major objective of the demonstration was to force Bertrand to act on the findings of the report. The Education Minister has agreed to publish the report, but has as yet taken no measures to effect its recommendations.

The demonstrators took a stand on the issue of free education, accusing the government of deliberately neglecting this problem and with lack of initiative. Students also reflected UGEQ's dissatisfaction with the present loan-bursary system.

They said that their demands have not been met, that the government has refused to increase the bursary grants and decrease the loans sufficiently. "Nothing has changed since 1957", charged Robert Nelson, President of UGEQ, amidst cries of "Johnson-Duplessis!"

In an address to the assembled

body, Nelson said, "The students of Quebec will under no circumstances accept the position of the government." Nelson stressed the government's refusal to accept the recommendations of representatives of the Union. "Nothing has changed to date. In 1967, students remain in institutions of higher learning and have obtained nothing."

Nelson attacked Paul Dozois, Quebec's Minister of Finance; for his negative attitude with regard to the report. He quoted Dozois

as saying that it was impossible to act on the recommendations of the report.

"We are going to talk to the Minister again on Monday", Nelson continued. "If we are convinced that he has nothing to offer us, we will continue the demonstrations. If it is necessary to march to the steps of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, we will let the government know."

Nelson's speech was a climax to the demonstration which took (Continued on page 5)

"CESSEZ LE BLA-BLA-BLA" was just one of the chants of the UGEQ demonstrators protesting Education Minister Bertrand's failure to react to the Preliminary Report on Education.

CUP warns Ryersonian again

The Daily Ryersonian, only recently re-admitted to CUP after a year of suspension because of suspicion of outside editorial control, might be in trouble again for the same reason.

The Ryersonian has come under fire from the administration for the appointment of a third-year mechanical technology student to the paper's masthead staff. Since the paper is supposed to serve as a "training laboratory" for journalism majors, E. U. Schrader, Chairman of Communications at Ryerson, suggested that the appointment should properly have gone to a journalism student.

In a letter to Ryersonian Editor Jon Hower, CUP President Don Sellar said, "While I recognize that Mr. Schrader has the right to express his views on the matter, I would hate to think that he has the right to influence the Daily Ryersonian's Managing Board in a decision, to the point where the board could change its decision as a result of undue faculty or administration pressure."

The Ryersonian's expulsion from CUP in December, 1965 was a result of the administration's decision to assume control of the paper. The problem was finally resolved with the creation of an autonomous editorial board headed by Editor Hower, and the Ryersonian was re-admitted to CUP at its 1966 conference.

Now, the recent recurrence of administrative pressure has prompted Don Sellar to warn Hower that CUP "will be watching very closely to see whether the Daily Ryersonian's editorial freedom is being tampered with."

Lawyers query Viet war

Leading American authorities on international law charged in an advertisement in Sunday's New York Times that "U.S. intervention in Vietnam is illegal."

The advertisement, placed by the Lawyers' Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam, took the form of a reply to President Johnson's State of the Union Message and differed with Johnson's contentions that Korean "precedent", SEATO "commitment" and North Vietnamese "aggression" were adequate reasons for U.S. intervention.

The Committee, which includes Professor Hans J. Morgenthau of the University of Chicago and Professor Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard, presented a five-point peace program advocating:

- An unconditional halt to the bombing of North Viet Nam;
- Replacement of U.S. troops by personnel of the International Control Commission which is legally responsible for supervising the implementation of the 1954 Geneva agreements;
- De-escalation of military operations in South Viet Nam to begin by cessation of offensive operations;
- Recognition of the National Liberation Front;

• The use of the Geneva agreements as a basis for negotiations.

"In the nuclear age the survival of the United States and the world requires that we become again a nation 'of laws and not of men' as truly in international affairs as in domestic life," the lawyers said.

The conclusions were based on their belief that American unilateral intervention violates the United Nations Charter, which calls on UN members to settle international disputes by peaceful means, and to refrain from unilaterally using force in international relations. The U.S. has violated these principles and the ever-increasing American build-up in South Vietnam has been constantly criticized by the International Control Commission.

The lawyers charged that the American government claims it has to stay in Viet Nam to fulfill a SEATO commitment, but even in the event of an armed attack the U.S. would have the legal right but not the obligation to help South Viet Nam's government.

(Continued on page 3)

McCoubrey's UGEQ stand gets varied response

by DANNY RODEN

Students' Society President Jim McCoubrey's statement that he favors McGill's entry into UGEQ elicited diverse reactions from student leaders when they were asked about it yesterday.

Internal Vice-President Ian McLean said that he was glad and thought McCoubrey did the right thing "under the circumstances."

Lionel Chetwynd, one of the leaders of last year's campaign against membership in UGEQ, said "If Jim McCoubrey accepts Robert Nelson's stated position that the English are no different from any other minority cultural group in Quebec and that we should stop defining ourselves within the Canadian context, then this is such an abrupt about-face from everything he ran on, that he had best offer his resignation before it is asked for."

The President of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, Simon Taunton, remarked "Jolly nice", but went on to say "I'd like to know what his real motives are. Maybe he doesn't want to go through the repercussions he did last year."

Andres Soom, President of the Engineering Undergraduate Society, said that he was "not aware that Jim had changed his mind." Speaking for himself, Soom went on to say that given the choice between UGEQ and nothing or UGEQ and CUS, he would choose UGEQ, because he

had worked with students at French universities, and he did not think that most of the objections raised against UGEQ were valid.

External Vice-President Arnold Aberman declined comment until he had spoken to McCoubrey.

Internal Vice-President McLean went on to clarify his statement by saying that he thought McCoubrey was looking at realities, since CUS is breaking down into regional groups.

He said "I see a rapprochement between the sectional organizations once they establish themselves as cohesive bargaining powers with the provincial governments."

He said that the true philosophy of a Canadian Union of Students should be providing guidelines for programs rather than direct intervention, since the provincial groups such as ORCUS, the Ontario Region of CUS are themselves cohesive bargaining units.

McLean and Taunton both favor McGill's entry into UGEQ, while Aberman had said that McGill should not join.

Robert Nelson, president of UGEQ, and Doug Ward, President of CUS, will debate with Aberman next Wednesday.

today

FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Exhibition by Dennis Lukas. Union North Lounge, Room 327. 10 am-7 pm.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: Art Exhibit-paintings depicting Dante's Divine Comedy in Union B26-27 and travel films on Italy, Leacock 219, 1 pm. Party tonight for members and interested, Union B26, 8:30 pm.

FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Submissions for art exhibit. Deadline Jan. 25th. Applications at Union switchboard, Union 463, 1-2 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: Silent series, "Sunrise", E204, 8 pm.

NEWMAN: Daily mass, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St., 1:10 pm.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: "The Toy Makers" — a film on mental rehabilitation in our society. Please come early. E204, 1:05 pm.

ARAB STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Urgent general meeting today. All members invited to attend. 8th floor, Leacock Bldg. 5 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Film show "The Five Golden Flowers". Room 304, Engineering Bldg., 7:15 pm.

TGIF: Featuring "Jamie and the Jesters". Union Ballroom, 3-6 pm. 50¢ admission.

BOOKSTORE COMMITTEE: Union 416, 1:30 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: Compulsory meeting for all operators, B Production Room, 1 pm.

ARCHITECTURAL UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY: Exhibition of "Tapestries and Flexible Walls", by Micheline Beauchemin. School of Architecture. Mon.-Fri., 9 am-6 pm.

NEW DEMOCRATS: Open meeting. Speaker: Mrs. Grace MacInnis, M.P., on "Governmental Priorities: Stellar or Social". Union Ballroom, 1 pm. Everyone welcome.

ARMENIAN STUDENTS' CLUB: The president gives the constitutionally required advance notice of an official meeting next Tuesday, Union 124, 1 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Poetry reading with Ray Gordy (McGill) and Tom Ezzi (Sir George), and Peter Page with folk songs. 9 pm. 25¢ coffee included.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPER: Call 842-1156 for reservations before 2 pm. 85¢, 7 pm.

FLYING CLUB: Imp. Exec. session, Union cafe table, 1:30-2:30 pm.

SOCIETY FOR ERASING XENOPHOBIA: A must for all those in favor of SEX. Leacock 525, 1 pm.

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY SOCIETY: Talcott Parsons speaking on "Problems in the Sociology of the American Academic Profession". Room 435 SGWU, 8 pm. All welcome.

MCGILL FILM: The second scene of McGill films will be shot in the Coffee Shops and Lounge of the Union between 3:30-6 pm today. All students are invited to participate in the film. Actors and actresses should meet in Union B26, noon.

FILM WORKSHOP: Brief meeting re film pick-up, camera manuals, etc. Union 457, 1:10-1:30 pm.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY: Dr. L. C. Francis on "Dentistry and the Basic Sciences". Stewart S4, 1 pm.

MOC: Square Dance. Union, 7:30 pm. Free refreshments.

OPERATION HOST: Questionnaires available in Arts Bldg., Medical Bldg., McConnell Bldg., and Union. 12 noon-2 pm.

JUDO CLUB: All those seniors wishing to take part in Athletics Night demonstration, BWF Room of gym, 8 pm.

JUDO TEAM: All aspiring members of team are required to attend all practices starting immediately. Tournament is Feb 11, in Waterloo.

ASSOCIATION TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM: Important meeting to discuss February Cornell Conference and petition, 3449 Hutchison, Apt. 5. 5 pm.

CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA: Joint meeting with Sir George, Rm. 1070 (Sir George), Henry F. Hall Bldg. (corner of Burnside and Crescent). Speaker and Tour of chemical facilities. All members urged to attend.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE CLUB: Meeting to discuss Model Parliament strategy. All those wishing to sit must attend. McConnell Bldg. 117, 1 pm.

(Continued on page 5)

Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office, main floor, University Centre, 9 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day except for ads to begin Friday. Deadline for Friday ads is 10 am preceding Thursday.

HOUSING

DOUBLE ROOM - FRATERNITY — \$43, meals served. Al or Honest Paul: 844-0456.

SPANISH FAMILY offers free room and board to English-speaking student in return for baby sitting. Liberal free time. 845-8320 or 733-1597.

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1958 PONTIAC SILVERSTREAK — straight 8 — automatic. Perfect condition. 844-0444, Room 402.

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GOLD-FACED WRIST WATCH with buff and brown wristband. Please call 486-9988.

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TYPING BY EXPERIENCED TYPIST or other categories of typing. Reasonable rates, call G. Pinchuk — 482-4445.

EXPERT TYPING of term papers, notes, etc., reasonable prices. Call 733-8156 after 6 pm.

MISCELLANEOUS

GIRL BABYSITTER required for boy age 2. Three blocks from McGill. Wed. 3-8, Thursday 3-6. Call 288-6838.

THE PSYCHOLOGY CLUB presents: "The Toy Makers" a film on mental rehabilitation in our society. Fri. Jan. 20 at 1:05 pm in E-204. Please come early.

"SPANISH 100" La Muralla. Page by page vocabulary notes now available at Academic Book Shop, 1026 Sherbrooke W. Price: 75¢.

WANTED: Student with experience with young babies for Thursday afternoon 11-4; dollar an hour. Apply Leacock 634 or call 935-1810.

BUDDY KAYE ORCHESTRAS, Reg'd. Orchestras of all sizes; music for all occasions. Telephone 748-8370.

MASQUERADE BALL at the AUSTRIAN SKI CLUB OF MONTREAL, Saturday, January 21st, 8 pm, Victoria Hall, 4626 Sherbrooke West. Dress: semi-formal, with eyemasks; alternative: full costume. Tickets, daytime 667-4266, evenings 933-7413.

INTERESTED IN DENTISTRY? Never had the opportunity to hear a dynamic speaker on the field? What about the basic sciences? McGill Pre-Med Society presents Dr. Leimon C. Francis, to speak on "Dentistry and the Basic Sciences". S 1/4 Friday, Jan. 20th, 1 pm.

YOU CAN EARN BIG MONEY by being representative for the Record Club of Canada. (See our ad page 2, Jan. 16). Inquire today to: Record Club of Canada, 62 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT: Specialist and Counsellor positions available at summer camp in Ontario. Contact Herb Pinchik 747-5973 or 744-6849. Representative: Camp B'nai B'rith of Ottawa.

FEMALE STUDENT wanted to cook evening meals for two lazy graduate students. Salary plus study space. Call 849-5522 or 845-0835, 8-9 am, or late evening.

SO YOU FINALLY made the grade. Happy 20th birthday Hedda. Love Alasdair.

MCGILL PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY presents Dr. Leimon C. Francis, chairman of Dental Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Associate Professor of Dentistry, to speak on: "Dentistry and the Basic Sciences". Slides will be shown. S 1/4 Friday, Jan. 20th, 1 pm.

help wanted in Antigua, Burundi, Columbia, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Peru, Rwanda, Sarawak, Tanzania, Tchad, Trinidad, Uganda, and Zambia.



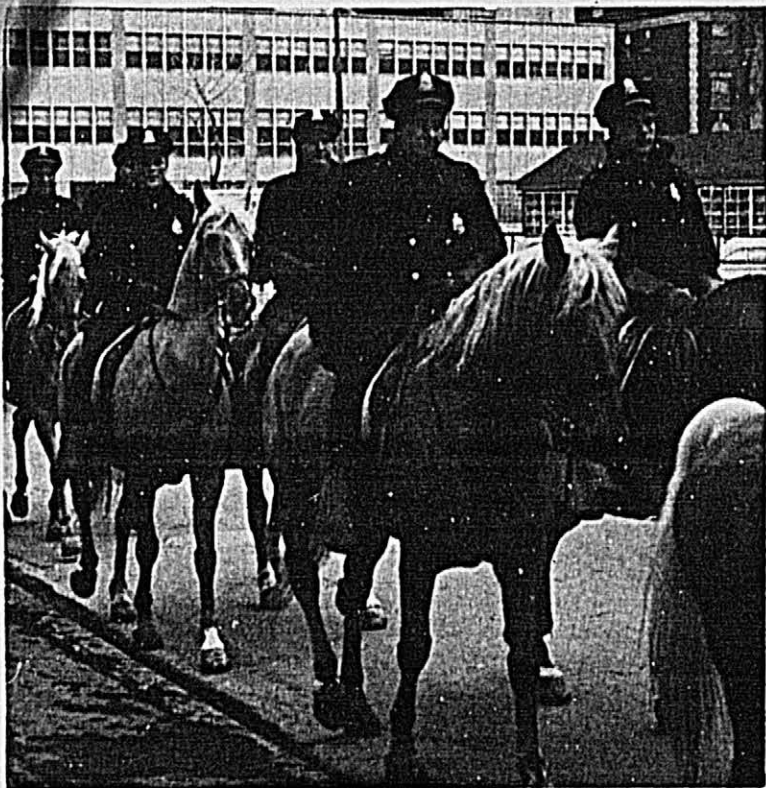
it's your world.

These countries have a lot in common. Every one is no place for you if all you have to offer is lofty ideals. These are countries that need realists—people who are ready to get down to work. And come down to earth. Literally. Don't kid yourself . . . signing up with this outfit will mean slugging it out through a tough, demanding job. That's the only way you'll fill the needs of these countries. And who knows, maybe you'll have a few of your own filled. What is CUSO? It's a national agency created to develop and promote overseas service opportunities for Canadians. It arranges for the placement of qualified men and women in countries that request their services. If you're sent to a country it's because they've asked for you. Or someone like you. How does CUSO work? Abroad, it works through different international agencies who all assist in the placement of personnel. In Canada it works through local co-ordinating committees, located in most universities, but serv-

ing the whole community. What kind of people are needed? People with something to offer. People with things like knowing how to teach mathematics or grow wheat, how to clean a wound or build a bridge. These countries need people who are adaptable and mature. People with initiative. People who can earn respect, and give it. Think about it for a minute. You'll know what you have to offer. What is the selection procedure like? Tough. Because we don't believe in sending underdeveloped people to developing countries. Preliminary screening is carried out, where possible, by local committees. CUSO then nominates candidates to governments and agencies requesting personnel, who make the final selection. CUSO also makes arrangements for preparatory and orientation courses. How do you apply? Get more information and application forms from local CUSO representatives at any Canadian university, or from the Executive Secretary of CUSO, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa.

CUSO

The Canadian Peace Corps



Mike Bandler

MEANWHILE, BACK AT THE... the echo of hooves clatters down Sherbrooke St. Will they cut them off at the pass? If they pass the Manse, well... hi-ho silver and away.

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY

Sunday 22nd Jan.

10 a.m.

Eucharist

Fr. JACQUES BEAUREGARD S.J.

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**MCGILL THROUGH THE EYES OF
A FRENCH CANADIAN**

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The company is offering six fellowships annually, one of which shall be held at a French language university. Field of study is in Chemistry, Engineering, Physics or Mathematics. Value is \$2,500 per annum, for up to three academic years and \$1,000 to receiving university. Closing date for this year's competition is

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Further information and application forms:

DIRECTOR OF AWARDS

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada

151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario

radio mcgill

CFQR-fm 92.5 mcs

10 pm These Three in Perspective

This week, Radio McGill's public affairs program features satire, news analysis, and interviews with John Diefenbaker, Dalton Camp, and Alvin Hamilton.

Expo envoys from McGill

The McGill Debating Union has just completed an arrangement that will see senior debaters become "Expo ambassadors", it was announced yesterday.

Under the terms of the arrangement, Debating Union members will travel to some thirty universities in the northeastern United States to stage public debates and spread the word about Expo '67. The Expo corporation

will foot the bill for the debaters' travels.

"The idea actually came about because of the contacts our debaters had made in the States" said George Radwanski, the Union's Chairman of Public Events. "We found that most of the American college students that we met either didn't know about Expo at all, or only had some vague, vague idea of what it was."

Early in December Radwanski met with Expo public relations officials and presented them with a detailed five page brief of the proposal. It was pointed out that the proposal was one which could provide ideal publicity at American universities. "The program would be undertaken by students who have a genuine interest in Expo, and who are perfectly qualified, by their experience, to undertake such a project."

Under the terms of the agreement, a two man team will visit each university selected and present a public debate before the student body. Before or after the debate the McGill speakers will give a brief talk about Expo and distribute informational material. Interviews will be arranged with campus newspapers, radio stations and the local news media.

The travels of the debaters, some twenty of the most senior Debating Union members, will be concentrated on universities within a radius of 600 miles. In return for the publicity Expo will meet all expenses involved in the program.

"This Expo arrangement is ideal for us," said Radwanski, "It will provide Expo with much needed publicity, give our debaters some top-notch quality experience and interesting trips, and enhance the reputation of both McGill and the Debating Union in Montreal and the United States."

Lawyers...

(Continued from page 1)

They also noted that other SEATO countries do not consider military involvement in Viet Nam required by SEATO. Instead of sending troops to Vietnam, SEATO members, France and Pakistan have attacked U.S. intervention.

Asserting that the intensity and destructiveness of U.S. warfare in Viet Nam is contrary to international law, the committee said there should be some correlation between response and provocation: North Vietnam was bombed in February 1965 after the Vietcong attacked two American airbases. Therefore, another rule of international law, proportionality, was ignored by the U.S.

Harvard sociologist claims normal humans are rare

by LESLIE WAXMAN

Consider yourself lucky if you happen to be a smoothly-functioning specimen of the human species.

This is the good word from Professor Talcott Parsons, eminent Harvard sociologist and pioneer in the study of socialization, who discussed the generation of psychopathic personalities by a complex and rapidly changing society. "A perfect social organization is nowhere in the offing," Professor Parsons said.

In fact, so precarious is the present state of organization that "the extraordinary thing is that viable human personalities come out at all."

"Modern society does generate psychopathic personalities, and in a big way", Professor Parsons said, "but this is part of the price we pay for social progress."

Not all of the strain is ultimately expressed as mental illness, however. Strain is also manifested as criminal behavior.

Another expression of unsupportable strain is to be seen in political aggression and subversion. "A society where virtually nothing can be done without rioting and strikes is probably a very healthy society,"



INDIA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION REPUBLIC DAY FUNCTION

Sat. Jan. 21

7 pm. Union Cafeteria — Indian Refreshments

8 pm. Redpath Hall — Cultural Program

H. E. General J. N. Chaudhari, High Commissioner of India, has consented to preside.

Admission: Members \$1.00; Non-members \$1.50

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JANUARY 20, 1967

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STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

Clean up our mastheads, talk is a four letter word for intercourse. Art buffers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but a friend, eh Dennis. Newspapers are not born but miscarried. As I go down the bubbles burst for JoAnne, Judy, who taped it, DannieRalph, PennyJPote EllenPaulaLeslieHeatherand the folk kine. Wasp out group, sports will kill, White Father of the VI, Irepent... Dave Here comes the separation of the ways, what was that line about two paths diverging in a wood. But there are linotype machines instead of trees, where the hell am I. Have you heard about that new movie called GEORGY GIRL at the printers?

When is Pravda not Izvestia?

For outright political haggling it looks like we can still take a couple of lessons from l'Université de Montréal. The results of the Quartier Latin dispute to date represent a new low in political naïveté from one of the birthplaces of the Quebec concept of student action.

In fact, on the age-old fugal patterns commonly called council-paper relations, McGill has masterfully out-performed U de M this year.

First on the list of blunders was the AGEUM executive's decision to be influenced by the University administration. The ex-

ecutive was put in a financial squeeze by the Vice-Rector. Why then did they seek to solve this problem by disciplining their fellow students when the real culprit was the administration? There were times when the threat of financial sanctions, or any other infringement on student prerogatives would have set off a major confrontation at U de M.

Gilles Grenier's suggestion that the castration of the Quartier Latin was done on the executive's initiative sounds rather mawkish after the Vice-Rector's public Big Brother tactics.

Editor Fortin's initial actions were in the best newspapering tradition. Why then has

she failed to measure up? If she did not have the support on council to prevent the bifurcation of her journal, what makes her think she can work from the inside to better her situation? History tends to indicate that giving an inch to a student council ends in them taking a mile.

The Quartier Latin has said that the administration has made accusations against them without proving them. This is a defensive argument, and one wholly beside the point. Even if the administration can substantiate their charges, they have no right to tell the paper what to print or to pressure the executive along the same lines.

Symptomatic of Vice-Rector Lacoste's own irrationality was his suggestion that the Quartier Latin was justified in attacking distant issues ("You could have attacked the Buddhists"), but not in questioning its own society. We can carry this a step further and say that factual discrepancies in a story on Buddhists would have been attributed to amateurism, but mistakes in a story on the University would be considered an intentional slight.

There has been some feeling at McGill that the campus should support two papers. This would be to the good. However, it will be interesting to see if divergent views coming from a single source of largesse can survive at U de M.

FROM THE IVORY TOWER:

Course Guide

It appears that the sponsors of the **ASUS Course Guide** have become too involved in the details of actual specific course evaluation and have lost sight of their original purpose — to publicize the qualities of various courses and to attempt to seek a solution to the poor teaching which, while certainly not applicable to every professor, does apply to an unjustifiably high number in a world renowned institution of higher learning. The first edition of the **Guide** did an excellent job of exposing the problems in the upper year general courses in Arts and Science and, for the most part, was well received.

That the results were not too scientifically presented and that there was too great a use of amusing quotations, apparently merely for the sake of taking pot shots at a number of professors, is an unfortunate sidelight of only very minor importance. Many professors changed their courses in light of this survey, but the great problem, aside from the astronomical cost, was that no positive recommendations were made and most teachers were at a loss as to how they might improve their courses. Thus it seems that the energies of the students, for whose benefit such a program exists, would be better spent in studying means of improving the quality of teaching. MCTA I, Donald Kingsbury and his student committee and a lobby with the Faculty of Arts and Science are needed. The **Guide** has made its point and done so forcefully. There is no sense in wasting money and energy which could be better spent elsewhere.

As Mr. Fekete pointed out in yesterday's *Daily*, since courses do not change that rapidly, and costs are very high, an annual edition is not worth the expense invested. A valid argument can certainly be made for a periodic course re-evaluation and for supplementing the first edition of the **Guide** with those courses which were previously excluded. The problem here, then, boils down to an economic one — whether, in light of the basis situation, the best use of men and materials lies in publishing a complete second edition or even a supplement to the first, or whether an alternative programme, such as the one suggested above, would become fruitful.

At least two other faculties at this university have greatly reorganized their curriculum within the last twelve months. Commerce, under the initiative of Professor Peter Briant, has reorganized its courses, scrapping old requirements and introducing new, more pertinent subjects. It has become a modern, professional faculty preparing its graduates to more effectively take their roles in industry. Similarly, the Faculty of Medicine has worked very closely over the years with the MSS, carefully evaluating student response to every course and every lecturer.

Surely the **Course Guide** has served its purpose of awakening the Arts and Science student and teaching community to the multitude of problems that exist. Instead of repeating this effort, it is time now for both sides to get together, critically examine their position, and attempt to reach a badly needed solution. The second **Guide**, or even a supplement to the first, would merely add a few drops to the torrent evoked by its predecessor.

Evan Brahm

LETTERS

Hear This McGill

Dear Sir,

For two years, I have waited for an editorial such as the one you ran concerning the use of college grades as a determinant for draft eligibility. It is one of the iniquities of the American Selective Service System that professors must find themselves in conflict between being fair to their academic integrity and fair to their American male students. It was, therefore, with some indignation that I read the letter written by young Miss Woods in Thursday's *Daily*. If Miss Woods, BA1, has such contempt for those American students who would rather study than fight, I advise her to show us her moral strength by running to join the CWRAC as soon as she can. It must be the Canadian Women's Reserve Army Corps, since a look at the Student Directory shows that she comes from Hudson Heights, Quebec.

I cannot help but be alienated by her attitude that American students come to McGill and other Canadian universities for the purpose of evading the draft. Most of us are here because we get a good education for considerably less than we would pay in the States, where education can cost as much as \$4,000 a year in total. Likewise, most of us consider the draft an evil which, if it comes, will be grudgingly accepted without much question. There are very few American males who are willing to face permanent expatriation and criminal charges by staying in Canada to avoid military service. As to her contention that Americans answer "why else" when asked why they came to McGill, this is due to two factors. First, it is a hackneyed question that most

of us are sick and tired of answering in terms of money. Second, there is little sense in trying to explain yourself to a young lady who comes from a suburb of Hudson, which itself has a population of less than 2500, according to a road map of Quebec.

American males are not ashamed of serving their country, even if they may be ashamed of the policies that their political leaders are following. My annoyance at the overrighteous indignation of Miss Wood comes more from her inability to sense the true reason why Americans come to McGill and from her pompous invocation of "American responsibility", as well as her misdirected and unwanted concern for the good of the United States, than anything else. My advice to her is to do something more constructive with her BA1 time, such as a Centennial project of building a scale model of Place Ville Marie out of toothpicks and match heads, or a paper on the history of Hudson Heights, if there is any.

Michael Sirota B Com 3 Is It Right?

Dear Sir,

As one of the "young eligibles" to which Miss Wood referred yesterday in her letter concerning draft evasion at McGill, I feel obligated to reply in the attempt to turn her "disgust" to understanding.

Firstly, I would like to suggest that the attitude of the American student toward the draft has nothing whatsoever to do with being "brave". It is absurd and unfair to suggest that draft evasion implies cowardice. It is entirely plausible that many students who wish to avoid the draft are doing so because they have the courage, for once, to refuse.

Secondly, the widespread reaction to the unfairness and

ambiguity of the existing draft laws on the part of many American universities should be sufficient to inspire a university the size of McGill to a more detailed inquiry as concerns the exact status of some few hundred of its students. In the past there have been attempts on the part of various persons in the administration to secure information from United States sources concerning the nature of the Selective Service System as it pertains to students at McGill, only to be rebuffed by these sources. It seems only logical then, at this point, for McGill to deal with the situation in a fashion similar to that in which they were treated: in short, fight fire with fire. Miss Wood is thus overlooking the fact that she is as much in the dark about the draft as the average American student. It is consequently unfair to imply that the American student is trying to "escape" something, since he neither knows what he is escaping, nor whether he has to escape at all.

Finally, Miss Wood's rather scornful exhortation to the "young eligibles" of McGill to face what she calls "an American responsibility" is singularly unbecoming to the lips of a Canadian freshette, whose contact with the problem is abstract and undemanding. Such irresponsible and ill-considered statements should be left to the American squaw whose role in the conflict has become one of central importance: to shame the craven braves into a fighting mood so they too can mindlessly take their place beside the great warriors of the society. Miss Wood's letter can only create resentment on the part of those who, like myself, are facing the problem on a more intense level.

M.W. Levy BA 3

The Review

McGill Daily Supplement

JANUARY 20, 1967

The Montreal Star

LA PRESSE

HUGS?

MONTREAL, SAMEDI 26 NOVEMBRE 1966

Québec doit enquêter sur les méthodes de la police

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1966

Police Methods Said at Fault

Dans une lettre envoyée au ministre de la Justice du Québec, M. Jean-Jacques Bertrand, la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme proteste contre la conduite et les méthodes employées par certains corps policiers du Québec, dont la ville de Montréal. La Ligue proteste contre les mandats de perquisition émis sur des dénonciations qui se révèlent fausses et qui sont exécutées dans un mépris total de la loi.

En particulier, note la Ligue, nous nous référons à une perquisition faite récemment dans les locaux de la Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière et des locaux du RIN où les policiers disaient chercher des explosifs et des armes et où ils en profitèrent pour saisir des listes de membres

— La Ligue des droits de l'homme proteste contre les arrestations sans mandat de police et les méthodes employées par certains corps policiers du Québec, dont la ville de Montréal.

trouvant dans des lieux ément ouverts au public. qu'il y ait eu commission d'un acte criminel ni infraction.

Voir POLICE en

The Civil Liberties Union, acting on behalf of alleged police misconduct concerning citizens asked for an inquiry into the conduct and investigation of the Quebec police forces.

In a letter to Quebec Justice Minister Jean Jacques Bertrand and Mayor Drapeau, the union requested that the Montreal Police Department be particularly as far as the search of the premises of the Socialist Workers League and the RIN, a separatist group.

The group noted that search warrants are being issued on the basis of police information which is not true and that arrests without warrants in public places are becoming increasingly frequent and that certain policemen are detaining people "for investigation" in a manner that amounts to sequestration under the terms of the Criminal Code of Canada.

The group noted by Mrs. Therese Casgrain long active in civil rights, aided the recent raids on offices of the Socialist Workers League and the RIN, the separatist group. In both cases, said, police were allegedly looking for explosive materials and arms. They did find, the group said, the ship list of the RIN.

The Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1966

Methods Of Police Queried

By MALCOLM DAIGNEAULT

Abuse of power by police in

La police en visite à la ligue socialiste de Montréal

La ligue socialiste ouvrière de Montréal a été perquisitionnée hier, par la Sûreté montréalaise. Un réveil matin, le contenu d'une poubelle et plusieurs documents ont été saisis. Il n'y a pas eu d'arrestation et le mandat de perquisition indiquait que les policiers étaient à la recherche d'explosifs. Cette intervention des forces constabulaires nifestation aujourd'hui de la ligue, reaux de la

Perhaps the best starting place, in our attempt to understand the Cultural Revolution, is the Central Committee's Decision of August 8th. The first and second sections are entitled "A New Stage in the Socialist Revolution" and "The Main Current and the Zigzags"; they give the reasons for the Cultural Revolution, its objective, the chief actors, and the obstacles to its success. Here are the key passages:

Although the bourgeoisie has been overthrown, it is still trying to use the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes to corrupt the masses, capture their minds and endeavor to stage a come-back. ... At present, our objective is to struggle against and crush those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road, to criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and to transform education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist base, so as to facilitate the consolidation and development of the socialist system. ... Large numbers of revolutionary young people, previously unknown, have become courageous and daring pathbreakers. They are vigorous in action and intelligent. Through the media of big character posters and great debates, they argue things out, expose and criticize thoroughly, and launch resolute attacks on the open and hidden representatives of the bourgeoisie. ... This is the main current in the great proletarian cultural revolution. ... Since the cultural revolution is a revolution, it inevitably meets with resistance. This resistance comes chiefly from those in authority who have wormed their way into the Party and are taking the capitalist road. It also comes from the old force of habit in society. ...

Later in the fifth section, the purpose of the Cultural Revolution is stated even more succinctly: "The main target of the present movement is those within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road." Evidently much depends on what is meant by "taking the capitalist road". But before we turn to this subject, let us summarize briefly the rest of the Decision.

Section 6: "Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." This reaffirms a long-standing principle of Chinese communism and the one which most sharply distinguishes Maoism from Stalinism: contradictions among the people are normal and must not be made into contradictions "be-

tween ourselves and the enemy". Further:

The method to be used in debates is to present the facts, reason things out, and persuade through reasoning. Any method of forcing a minority holding different views to submit is impermissible. The minority should be protected, because sometimes the truth is with the minority. Even if the minority is wrong, they should still be allowed to

argue their case and reserve their views.

When there is a debate, it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force.

Section 9: "Cultural Revolutionary Groups, Committees and Congresses". According to a friend in China whose judgment we respect, this is an extremely important section. It therefore seems worthwhile to quote at considerable length:

Many new things have begun to emerge in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The cultural revolution groups, committees and other organizational forms created by the masses in many schools and units are something new and of great historic importance.

These cultural revolutionary groups, committees and congresses are excellent new forms

of organization whereby under the leadership of the Communist Party the masses are educating themselves. They are an excellent bridge to keep our Party in close contact with the masses. They are organs of power of the proletarian cultural revolution.

The struggle of the proletariat against the old ideas, culture, customs and habits left over from all the exploiting classes over thousands of years will necessarily take a very, very long time. Therefore, the cultural revolutionary groups, committees and congresses should not be temporary organizations but permanent standing mass organizations. They are suitable not only for colleges, schools and government and other organizations, but generally for factories, mines, other enterprises, urban districts and villages.

This summary hardly does justice to the August 8th Decision of the Central Committee, but it should be enough, we believe, to demonstrate that we are dealing with what is on its face a rational, radical, and humane document with which it is hard to see how any genuine revolutionary can find serious fault. But the question of course is whether it is right to take it at face value and to interpret the Cultural Revolution accordingly.

Bourgeois commentators naturally do not think it necessary

if there is a power struggle, they have to try to determine what is its social basis and what policies or programs the contending groups seek to promote. Armed with this knowledge, they can make meaningful judgments about the importance of the struggle and the implications of its outcome.

As we have indicated above, in interpreting the Cultural Revolution in China a great deal depends on what is meant by "taking the capitalist road", since those who are doing so are specifically identified as the main targets of the movement. Who are they, and what do they want?

It is not easy to give a satisfactory answer to this question because the only real capitalists in China today are the ones still drawing interest on what they were paid for their plants a decade and a half ago. It seems that these capitalists have indeed been criticized and in some cases even manhandled by the Red Guards, but this is a mere by-product of the Cultural Revolution and certainly not central to its purpose. Those singled out by the Central Committee's Decision as the real targets, it will be remembered, are in the Party and in authority. In other words, they are powerful Communists. In what sense

as MR readers know, we believe that it is marred by serious factual and theoretical weaknesses. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt whatever that they are grappling with a very real and enormously important historical phenomenon: the growth in the socialist countries of an increasingly privileged and powerful social stratum in command of society's politico-economic apparatus. Along with this growth, and intricately interrelated with it, certain trends in the spiritual and moral sphere have developed. The revolutionary spirit of solidarity and sacrifice has declined; life has become "privatized", especially among the youth who tend increasingly to concentrate on their careers and to neglect social responsibilities; admiration for the material achievements and the supposedly freer ways of the more affluent capitalist societies has grown; an abyss has opened up between the style of life and the modes of thought of the leading stratum on the one hand and the still poor toiling masses on the other. The Chinese believe that these trends, if unchecked, must sooner or later culminate in the "restoration of capitalism". If we understand them correctly, they do not mean by this that the state will one fine day sell the factories and farms to a new class of wealthy capitalists but rather that those in command of the factories and farms will go on strengthening their positions and gradually transform them into transferable and inheritable property rights. From our present point of view it is perhaps not very important whether a society in which this occurred should or should not be called "capitalist"; it would in any case be a class society miles removed from the traditional goal and vision of revolutionary Marxism.

We have now to pose two questions which, as we shall attempt to show, are decisive for the interpretation of the Cultural Revolution. First, are the trends just alluded to operating in China as well as in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe? And second, who has an interest in opposing them and by what means can they be checked and reversed?

We have no hesitation in answering the first question with an unqualified affirmative. The growth of a privileged stratum in command of society's politico-economic apparatus is inevitable in any country in a period of rapid economic development from a condition of technological backwardness and low labor productivity. At the time of the victory of the Revolution China's per capita income was less than \$50 a year, and it is still not much more than double that figure. It is literally impossible for scientists, technicians, managers, and bureaucrats to perform their functions effectively on that kind of an income (the perquisites of office-like provision of dwelling space, access to car pools, etc., must of course

the cultural revolution in china

to ask, let alone answer, any question of this sort. For them Communist pronouncements are always couched in "Aesopian language" which has to be translated to discover its true meaning; and in case a struggle is at issue their wisdom rarely goes beyond familiar generalities about "pur-

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ges" and "power struggles" Since most struggles are over power, and since those who lose out are almost by definition purged, "explanations" of this kind do not get us very far. Marxists must do better:

can they be said to be taking the capitalist road?

The key here is surely to be found in the great debate which has been shaking the Communist world during the last five years. One of the main themes on the Chinese side has been precisely that the European socialist countries have taken the capitalist road. Yugoslavia, the Chinese contend, has gone the farthest and has already restored capitalism. But the others, including the Soviet Union, are traveling in the same direction and unless appropriate counter-measures are taken in good time will sooner or later arrive at the same destination.

The Chinese have developed this argument most fully in relation to Yugoslavia, and,

be included in real income). Society has to put at their disposal what they need to do their jobs. Here is the root cause of inequality and privilege in any country which has not reached a high degree of economic development. And for a long time as the economy grows, so also do the ranks of the privileged. Finally, privilege creates vested interests

if they do not understand its necessity and hence do not try to carry it through — perhaps on the comforting theory that progress toward socialism and communism is automatically guaranteed — then they will have put their country firmly on what the Chinese call the capitalist road, and their successors who never had their revolutionary experience and

It is true that during the Stalin period this stratum was unable to consolidate its position as an emerging ruling class. But this was only because of the terror which Stalin, through the instrumentality of the secret police, directed particularly against the "bureaucrats" in the Party and the state apparatus. Whether it would have been possible in the objective conditions of that period to counterbalance the privileged stratum by a democratic policy of building support for the regime among the people is a question we cannot attempt to answer here. Suffice it to say that by destroying all opposition within the Bolshevik Party, Stalin foreclosed that alternative. In the long run he failed and he had to fail, not because he permitted the growth of a privileged stratum—he could not have prevented that if he had wanted to—but for two quite different reasons: He failed to acquire a real organized mass base to counterbalance the privileged stratum. And he trained up no new generation of genuine revolutionaries to lead and carry on the struggle against the restoration of class rule. After his death, the discontinuation of the terror simply meant that the privileged stratum was released from constraints and was free to move to the front and center of the national stage. It seems to be making the most of its opportunities.

Against this background, it seems to us that the Cultural Revolution in China takes on its true meaning. If the Chinese Communist Party had come to power in the 1920's, its history and experience might well have been similar to that of the Bolsheviks in the USSR. But by the time it did come to power more than two decades later, it had rebuilt many times over the revolutionary cadres destroyed in 1927, acquired an enormous peasant base in the countryside, and accumulated a fund of revolutionary experience of unex-

which began soon after the seizure of power and have been continuing ever since. In our view the Cultural Revolution should be seen as the latest and biggest and most ambitious of these campaigns. The Party leadership evidently believes that if the privileged stratum can be contained and controlled and the young can be won for the Revolution and its goals, then the country can be kept from taking the capitalist road for at least one more generation while economic development brings closer the day when general abundance will make possible the real elimination of inequality.

There is no guarantee that the Cultural Revolution will attain its objective. The difficulty of preventing a reversion to class rule in an underdeveloped socialist society is much greater than most Marxists have yet recognized. It is not only that the growth of a privileged stratum is unavoidable but also that old ideas and habits of thought, old social attitudes, ingrained moral and religious values are enormously persistent and difficult to eradicate; and their very existence creates a soil which is ever receptive to the

should happen, the question would be whether there would still be around a leadership with the understanding and courage once again to arouse the masses and launch yet another Cultural Revolution.

It should be unnecessary, but unfortunately it is not, to say that an attempt at a dispassionate analysis of events in China is not some sort of blanket approval of everything that happens there. We believe in both analysis and criticism; in fact, as Marx so brilliantly showed, the two are inextricably intertwined. The Cultural Revolution has had and seems likely to continue to have ugly features. Excesses have been committed against many individuals; for all the stress on the necessity of "great debates," those under attack seem to have had very little opportunity to defend themselves; the cult of "Mao's thought" seems to us to have been carried to ridiculous and in the long run harmful extremes; the rejection of the old in favor of the new has, at least on some occasions, amounted to a completely un-Marxist form of cultural nihilism. These, and more, are the negative side of the Cultural

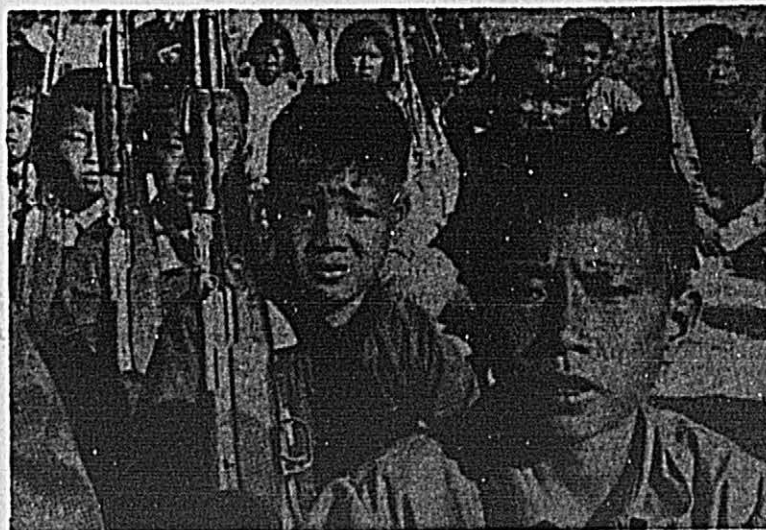


which the privileged will fight to maintain and expand, and it breeds and nourishes all the negative tendencies described above: selfishness, individualism, separation from the life of the masses, and so on. We may be quite certain that all these forces and tendencies have been and still are at work in China as well as in the other socialist countries.

If our analysis to this point is correct, it makes no sense to talk about completely preventing the growth of a privileged stratum which has the potential to become a new ruling class: that is part of the necessary price of economic development. But it does make sense to talk about limiting the power of this stratum, keeping its privileges to the necessary minimum, and preventing it from solidifying its position and transforming its vested interests into inheritable property rights. Who has an interest in thus containing and controlling the privileged stratum? In one sense, the answer obviously is that all the non-privileged have such an interest. And yet this does not get us very far for the simple reason that large segments of the unprivileged still live under the influence of old moral and religious ideas which sanction and sanctify the privileges of the few and confer legitimacy on their rule. What we need to know is who has a conscious interest in containing and controlling the privileged and hence in actively fighting against their developing into a ruling class. First and foremost are those, both in the leadership and in the rank and file, who made the revolution and remain uncorrupted by the temptations of actual or potential privilege. It is up to them to lead the struggle and to enlist as much support as possible from the ranks of the unprivileged and the uncorrupted. If those who made the revolution fail in this task, or

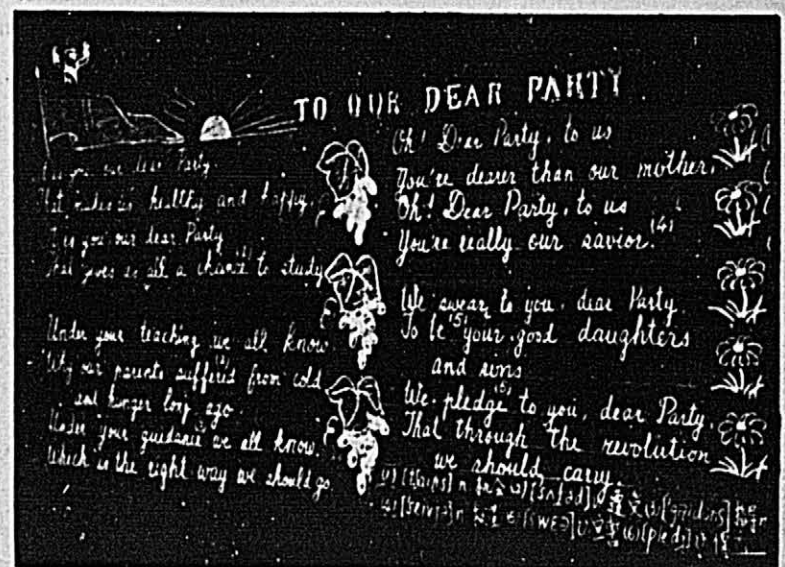
understanding will almost certainly not be able, and in all probability will not want, to divert it from that road.

Since the Soviet Union was the first socialist country, its history should clearly provide the most complete test to date of this theoretical schema. And we believe it does. The key to an understanding of Soviet experience is to be found in two circumstances. On the one hand, even at its peak, the Bolshevik Party did not have deep roots in the peasantry and hence was largely isolated from a majority of the population. And secondly, the magnificent revolutionary working-class organization which seized power in October 1917 emerged from the next four years of foreign intervention and civil war in a terribly weakened condition, a large proportion of its leaders and cadres killed off and



its rank and file exhausted and scattered to the four corners of the land. Those who made the revolution were too weak and too lacking in widespread popular support to contain and control the growth of the privileged stratum which began in earnest with the First Five Year Plan and the collectivization drive of the late 1920's.

ampled scope and richness. With economic development came the inevitable growth of the privileged stratum, but in China unlike in the USSR, those who made the revolution were strong enough and had a large and loyal enough mass base to control and contain the privileged ones not by means of terror but through a series of education and rectification campaigns



seeds of privilege and exploitation. At this stage we can only say that the Chinese have seen more clearly than anyone else both sides of this vast and complicated problem and are making the only kind of efforts to solve it which seem to have any chance of success. One thing is certain: terror will not solve it. What the Chinese are now calling "extensive democracy" may.

It is in this connection that the attempt to institutionalize the Cultural Revolution on the lines of the Paris Commune takes on special significance (the reader should go back and read the summary of Section 9 of the Decision above, or better still read the original document). It seems clear that the committees and congresses of the Cultural Revolution have the potential to become organs of popular pressure and control like the original Soviets of 1905 and 1917. On the other hand, it would be foolish to deny that they might fall under the sway of the privileged stratum and its ideological servitors, in which case they would become mere window-dressing, as happened in the Soviet Union at a later time. If this

Revolution. But it must be remembered that there are no positives without negatives, and there can be little doubt that negatives of this kind are inevitable when the masses are stirred into action and allowed to take the solution of problems into their own hands. Just imagine what would happen in the United States if a President were to invite the poor in this country, with special emphasis on the blacks in the urban ghettos, to win the war on poverty for themselves, promising them the protection of the army against reprisals! Can anyone doubt that the Chinese Cultural Revolution would look like a tea party by comparison? And yet it may well be that in the long run that is the only way a war on poverty can be won—not, needless to say, under a bourgeois president. The inevitability of negatives does not mean that it is not necessary and important to subject them to severe criticism. Without such criticism, how are the masses going to educate themselves, as the Chinese quite rightly say they should, and find out what are the right and what the wrong ways of doing things?

The Un-American Character of Can

by GAD HOROWITZ

The following article by Professor G. Horowitz of McGill University's department of political science is reprinted from the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science. Second in a series.

Un-American aspects of Canadian conservatism

So far, I have been discussing the presence of toryism in Canada without referring to the Conservative Party. This party can be seen as a party of right-wing or business liberalism, but such an interpretation would be far from the whole truth; the Canadian Conservative party, like the British Conservative party and unlike the Republican party, is not monolithically liberal. If there is a touch of toryism in English Canada, its primary carrier has been the Conservative party. It would not be correct to say that toryism is the ideology of the party, or even that some Conservatives are tories. These statements would not even be true of the British Conservative party. The primary component of the ideology of business-oriented parties is liberalism; but there are powerful traces of the old pre-liberal outlook in the British Conservative party, and less powerful but still perceptible traces of it in the Canadian party. A Republican is always a liberal. A Conservative may be at one moment a liberal, at the next moment a tory, and is usually something of both.

If it is true that the Canadian Conservatives can be seen from some angles as right-wing liberals, it is also true that figures such as R. B. Bennett, Arthur Meighen, and George Drew cannot be understood simply as Canadian versions of William McKinley, Herbert Hoover, and Robert Taft. Canadian Conservatives have something British about them that American Republicans do not. It is not simply their emphasis on loyalty to the crown and to the British connection, but a touch of the authentic tory aura—traditionalism, elitism, the strong state, and so on. The Canadian Conservatives lack the American aura of rugged individualism. Theirs is not the characteristically American conservatism which conserves only liberal values.

It is possible to perceive in Canadian conservatism not only the elements of business liberalism and orthodox toryism, but also an element of "tory democracy"—the paternalistic concern for the "condition of the people," and the emphasis on the tory party as their champion—which, in Britain, was expressed by such

figures as Disraeli and Lord Randolph Churchill. John A. Macdonald's approach to the emergent Canadian working class was in some respects similar to that of Disraeli. Later Conservatives acquired the image of arch reactionaries and arch enemies of the workers, but let us not forget that "Iron Heel" Bennett was also the Bennett of the Canadian New Deal.

The question arises: why is it that in Canada the Conservative leader proposes a New Deal? Why is it that the Canadian counterpart of Hoover apes Roosevelt? This phenomenon is usually interpreted as sheer historical accident, a product of Bennett's desperation and opportunism. But the answer may be that Bennett was not Hoover. Even in his "orthodox" days Bennett's views on the state's role in the economy were far from similar to Hoover's; Bennett's attitude was that of Canadian, not American, conservatism. Once this is recognized, it is possible to entertain the suggestion that Bennett's sudden radicalism, his sudden concern for the people, may not have been mere opportunism. It may have been a manifestation, a sudden activation under pressure, of a latent tory-democratic streak. Let it be noted also that the depression produced two Conservative splinter parties, both with "radical" welfare state programmes, and both led by former subordinates of Bennett: H. H. Stevens' Reconstruction party and W. D. Herridge's New Democracy.

The Bennett New Deal is only the most extreme instance of what is usually considered to be an accident or an aberration—the occasional manifestation of "radicalism" or "leftism" by otherwise orthodox Conservative leaders in the face of opposition from their "followers" in the business community. Meighen, for example, was constantly embroiled with the "Montreal interests" who objected to his railway policies. On one occasion he received a note of congratulation from William Irvine: "The man who dares to offend the Montreal interests is the sort of man that the people are going to vote for." This same Meighen expressed on certain occasions, particularly after his retirement, an antagonism to big government and creeping socialism that would have warmed the heart of Robert Taft; but he combined his business liberalism with gloomy musings about the evil of universal suffrage—musings which Taft would have rejected as un-American. Meighen is far easier to understand from a British than from an American perspective, for he combined, in different proportions at different times, attitudes deriving from all three Conservative ideological streams: right-wing liberalism, orthodox toryism, and tory democracy.

The Western or agrarian Conservatives of the contemporary period, John Diefenbaker and Alvin Hamil-



R. B. Bennett

"The issue is clearly defined. If you are satisfied with conditions as they are, support Liberalism. If you want no changes in the capitalist system, declare for that party. If you are against reform, back Liberalism with all your might. For Liberalism, as you see, has no intention of interfering with big business. For Liberalism stands for laissez-faire and the unrestricted operation of the profit system and the complete freedom of capitalism to do as it thinks right or to do as it thinks wrong. So, if you desire a party which supports reaction, back Liberalism."

"But if you believe in progress, if you believe in reform, if you believe

that the present situation cries aloud for betterment, if you believe that it is the duty of government, by all right and fair means, to strive to secure betterment, if you believe that in big business, that in capitalism, there are abuses which work hardships upon the people of this country, if you believe that the faults of capitalism have brought about injustices in our social state, if you believe that these injustices manifest themselves in lower wages and too high costs of living and unemployment, — then support my Party. For my party has already undertaken and will pursue to the end, a programme of reform which will rid the system of these disabilities. It stands for the freedom of the individual and private initiative and sound business, but it stands with equal certainty for permanent and better relationship between the people and those instruments of commerce and finance which are set up to serve them. It stands not for traditions which are outworn or practices which belong to another age or for economic faiths which, if pursued now, mean economic hardships. My party stands simply for the greatest good of the greatest number of people. And it shapes and will continue to shape its policy of reform, to make that sure."

ton, who are usually dismissed as "prairie radicals" of the American type, might represent not only anti-Bay Street agrarianism but also the same type of tory democracy which was expressed before their time by orthodox business-sponsored Conservatives like Meighen and Bennett. The populism (anti-elitism) of Diefenbaker and Hamilton is a genuinely foreign element in Canadian conservatism, but their stress on the Tory party as champion of the people and their advocacy of welfare state policies are in the tory democratic tradition. Their attitudes to the monarchy, the British connection, and the danger of American domination are entirely orthodox Conservative attitudes. Diefenbaker Conservatism is therefore to be understood not simply as a Western populist phenomenon, but as an old combination of traditional Conservative views with attitudes absorbed from the Western Progressive tradition.

Another aberration which may be worthy of investigation is the Canadian phenomenon of the red tory. At the simplest level, he is a Conservative who prefers the CCF-NDP to the Liberals, or a socialist who prefers the Conservatives to the Liberals, without really knowing why. At a higher level, he is a conscious ideological Conservative with some "odd" socialist notions (W. L. Mor-

ton) or a conscious ideological socialist with some "odd" tory notions (Eugene Forsey). The very suggestion that such affinities might exist between Republicans and Socialists in the United States is ludicrous enough to make some kind of a point.

Red toryism is, of course, one of the results of the relationship between toryism and socialism which has already been elucidated. The tory and socialist minds have some crucial assumptions, orientations, and values in common, so that from certain angles they may appear not as enemies, but as two different expressions of the same basic ideological outlook. Thus, at the very highest level, the red tory is a philosopher who combines elements of socialism and toryism so thoroughly in a single integrated Weltanschauung that it is impossible to say that he is a proponent of either one as against the other. Such a red tory is George Grant, who has associations with both the Conservative party and the NDP, and who has recently published a book which defends Diefenbaker, laments the death of "true" British conservatism in Canada, attacks the Liberals as individualists and Americanizers, and defines socialism as a variant of conservatism (each "protects the public good against private freedom").

Canadian Conservatism and Socialism

"Our ultimate objective must be a complete turnover of the present economic and social system. In this we recognize our solidarity with the workers the world over. Such a revolution is that contemplated by the British Labour party, now the Opposition in the British House of Commons, and likely within a short time to be the Government. Such a change, we hope, will be accomplished in this country by means of education, organization and securing by the workers of the machinery of government. We look forward to the formation of a Canadian organization broad enough to include all producers."

"If those in authority harden their hearts and refuse to let the people do, the people may, in desperation, resort to violent methods to attain their rights. But physical force provokes reaction. It is negative in character. It is an attempted shortcut that delays rather than hastens permanent reform. We believe that moral ends can be attained only by the use of moral means. The fight is not between hand workers and brain workers. It is not between industrial workers and agricultural workers. The fight is essentially between the producers and the parasites."

"We aim to replace the present capitalist system with its inherent injustice and inhumanity by a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated, in which economic planning will supersede unregulated



J. S. Woodsworth

private enterprise and competition, and in which genuine and democratic self-government based upon economic equality will be possible. The new social order at which we aim is not one in which individuality will be crushed out by a system of regimentation. What we seek is a proper collective organization of our economic resources such as will make possible a much greater degree of leisure and a much richer individual life for every citizen."

"No C.C.F. government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism and put into operation the full programme of socialized planning which will lead to the establishment in Canada of the co-operative commonwealth."

The character of Canadian socialism

Canadian socialism is un-American in two distinct ways. It is un-American in the sense that it is a significant and legitimate political force in Canada, insignificant and alien in the United States. But Canadian socialism is also un-American in the sense that it does not speak the same language as American socialism. In Canada, socialism is British, non-Marxist, and worldly; in the United States it is German, Marxist, and other-worldly.

I have argued that the socialist ideas of British immigrants to Canada were not sloughed off because they "fit" with a political culture which already contained non-liberal components, and probably also because they were introduced into the political culture mix before the point of congealment. Thus socialism was not alien here. But it was not alien in yet another way; it was not borne by foreigners. The personnel and the ideology of the Canadian labour and socialist movements have been primarily British. Many of those who built these movements were British

immigrants with past experience in the British labour movement; many others were Canadian-born children of such immigrants. And in British North America, Britons could not be treated as foreigners.

When socialism was brought to the United States, it found itself in an ideological environment in which it could not survive because Lockean individualism had long since achieved the status of a national religion; the political culture had already congealed, and socialism did not fit. American socialism was alien not only in this ideological sense, but in the ethnic sense as well; it was borne by foreigners from Germany and other continental European countries. These foreigners sloughed off their socialist ideas not simply because such ideas did not "fit" ideologically, but because as foreigners they were going through a general process of Americanization; socialism was only one of many ethnically alien characteristics which had to be abandoned. The immigrant's ideological change was only one incident among many others in the general process of changing his entire way of life. According to David Saposs, "the factor that contributed most tellingly to the decline of the socialist movement was that its chief following, the immigrant workers, ... had become Americanized."

A British socialist immigrant to Canada had a far different experience. The British immigrant was not an "alien" in British North America. The English-Canadian culture not only granted legitimacy to his political ideas and absorbed them into its wholeness; it absorbed him as a person into the English-Canadian community, with relatively little strain, without demanding that he change his entire way of life before being granted full citizenship. He was acceptable to begin with, by virtue of being British. It is impossible to understand the differences between American and Canadian socialism without taking into account this immense difference between the ethnic contexts of socialism in the two countries.

The ethnic handicap of American socialism consisted not only in the fact that its personnel was heavily European. Equally important was the fact that it was a brand of socialism — Marxism — which found survival difficult not only in the United States but in all English-speaking countries. Marx has not found the going easy in the United States; but neither has he found the going easy in Britain, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand. The socialism of the United States, the socialism of De Leon, Berger, Hillquit, and Debs, is predominantly Marxist and doctrinaire, because it is European. The socialism of English Canada, the socialism of Simpson, Woodsworth, and Coldwell, is predominantly Protestant, labourist, and Fabian, because it is British.

The prevalence of doctrinaire Marxism helps to explain the sectarianism of the American Socialist party. The distinctive quality of a sect is its "other-worldliness". It rejects the existing scheme of things entirely; its energies are directed not to devising stratagems with which to lure the electorate, but to elaborating its utopian theory. Daniel Bell describes the American Socialist party as one "whose main preoccupation has been the refinement of 'theory' at the cost, even, of interminable factional divisions". "It has never, even for a single year, been without some issue which threatened to split the party." For Bell, the failure of American socialism is its failure to make the transition from sect to party, to concern itself with popular issues rather than theoretical disputes. The unfortunate decisions made by the party — especially the decisions to oppose the two world wars — were a result of this sectarianism, this refusal to compromise with the world.

The CCF has not been without its otherworldly tendencies; there have been doctrinal disagreements, and the party has always had a left wing interested more in "socialist education" than in practical work. But this left wing has been a constantly declining minority. The party has expelled individuals and small groups — mostly Communists and Trotskyites — but it has never split. Its life

has never been threatened by disagreement over doctrinal matters. It is no more preoccupied with theory than the British Labour party. It sees itself, and is seen by the public, not as a coterie of ideologists but as a party like the others, second to none in its avidity for office. If it has been attacked from the right for socialist "utopianism" and "impracticality", it has also been attacked from the right for abandoning the "true" socialist faith in an unprincipled drive for power.

The contrast between American Marxist socialism and Canadian non-Marxist socialism, and the weakness of Marxism not only in America but in all other English speaking countries, at first led me to think that Hartz's "single factor" explanation of the illegitimacy of American socialism might be overdone. This question arose: was it socialism *per se* that could not live in the United States, or only Marxist socialism? What if American socialism had looked to Britain rather than Germany, if it had been "empirical" rather than doctrinaire Marxist? The answer that suggested itself was that if American socialism had not been handicapped by its Marxian character — if it had been handicapped only by the fact that America had not known toryism and therefore would not listen to socialism — it might have been able to live a little longer and might not have died such a horrible death.

What this line of reasoning ignored was the fact that there was an impact in America of British socialist thought which was, however, even weaker than the Marxist impact. Why, in America, an English-speaking country, should the British influence on socialism have been so much weaker than the German? Precisely because the "single factor" explanation is not overdone. Socialism could not attain any degree of strength in America, for the Hartzian reason, except for a short while as a socialism in America but not of America, that is to say, except among unassimilated foreign groups. There was an unassimilated continental European group; there was never an unassimilated British group. The British influence was therefore much weaker than the Marxist.

At first I thought that since Marxism fails not only in the United States but in all English-speaking countries, peculiarly American characteristics cannot be the explanation of its failure in the United States. This is true; the peculiarly American characteristics account for the failure of all socialisms, even English-speaking socialism, in the United States. The failure of Marxian socialism is less complete and less rapid than the failure of the others precisely because of the peculiar American cultural characteristics which mean doom for all socialisms except those sustained by immigrants prior to their Americanization. The strength of Marx relative to other socialisms in America is a confirmation of the Hartzian hypothesis.



Lukas Just Smiles

Dennis Lukas is a young Montreal painter who is just beginning to make a name for himself. An exhibition of his paintings, sponsored by the Fine Arts Society, has been hanging in the Union third-floor east lounge since Monday. The exhibition was officially opened Wednesday night.

Throughout this week, many people wrinkled their brows over understanding modern art. Lukas just smiles. "Everything has structure. The structure of nothingness just is. It's how people interpret structure to themselves that allows them freedom or boundaries in which to live. I guess painting has to be visually solid but by build-up of sensitivity."

Lukas began painting in Grimsby, Ontario, under John Corfe and Helen Jones. Later he painted at the Doon, Ont. School of Fine Arts, under Henri Masson, Carl Schaeffer, and Tony Onley; at McMaster University under Tony Urquhart, and at the Montreal Museum School of Art, from which he graduated with honours, under Arthur Lismer, Jean Goguen, Moe Rheinblatt, and Gentile Tondino.

But, says Lukas: "I don't think school did much for me except make me aware of so many other people working. Schools have never produced artists: A. Y. Jackson told me that. Now I see he's right. I went to the Museum School to be near Lismer for a year. Because I believe he's great, I listened to what he said. I'd never paint like him, but I will paint."

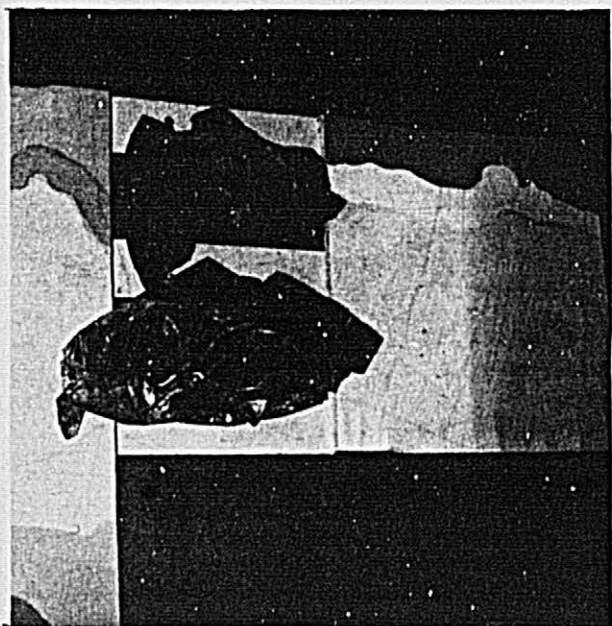
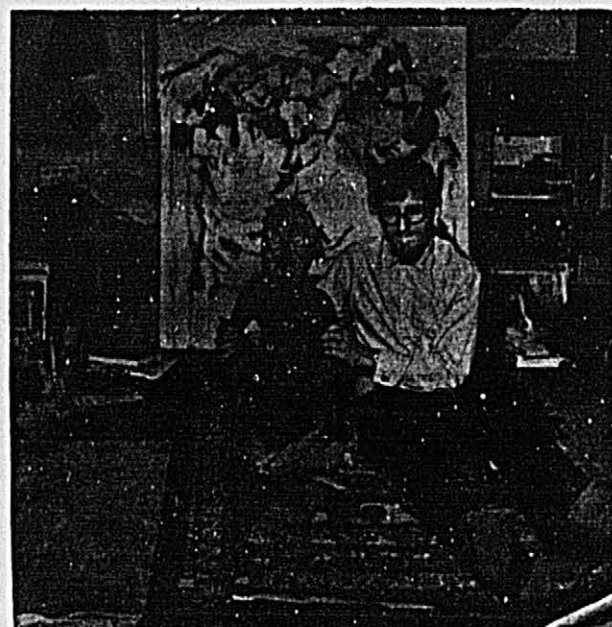
Lukas holds a certificate which qualifies him to teach Gregorian Chants. Music is very important to him: "I get a lot out of music. Bach gasses me no end, harmony, music made up of independent layers of notes, sensitive lines of spaces! Painting and drawing can have a lot in common with music. Like it can be made to do visually what music does audibly. I guess that's what makes some paintings 'great' and others just paintings."

On color: "This is where I feel closest to Bach. Bach had guts notes-wise. Some people at his time didn't dig his arrangements of notes. I choose strange colors mostly just because they're strange: pink, green, orange. It's not what colors, but how they're used, how the spaces work."

Lukas began to show in 1963. His most recent exhibition was of drawings, here in Montreal at Radio-Canada Studio XII, when he sold more in one week than had previously been sold in a year at that prestigious gallery. Scheduled this year are at least two one-man and three group exhibitions. His gallery in Montreal is the Galerie Libre.

Last summer Lukas spent some time in New York, where, among other things, he worked on the *East Village Other*, for which he is now sole distributor in Canada, and spent three days talking to and sketching Allen Ginsberg. He has travelled and painted in the major cities of Canada—he loves the west coast—and this summer, if all goes well, he will be in Spain. "My colors are bright now. But imagine how much brighter they will be when I've spent a few months in Spain."

Lukas' large and cluttered apartment-studio is just below Dorchester. "We're thinking of having our place declared the official Expo '67 Slum Pavilion", he says, rubbing his hands. The clutter of his place consists mainly of paintings, completed and in progress, three-deep against the walls, dozens of yoghurt cups filled with hoplex, (a new base which holds color in suspension rather than dissolving it) on the floor, a sedan chair, a priceless Persian tapestry which he picked up for six dollars in a Victoria (B.C.) junk store, a three-thousand-year-old Egyptian vase which serves as an ashtray, a wooden statue from New Guinea, a painting by the 17th century master de Medicino, a buffalo rug, recordings of music ranging from Scarlatti and Stravinski to Shankar, and books on anatomy, existentialist and oriental philosophy and the poetry of Ginsberg, Whitman and Olson among others.



Faculty Friday

Gabora Quartet

Last Friday evening, the Faculty of Music presented the Gabora String Quartet in a program which included the Mozart "Dissonant" Quartet in E flat major, Ravel's Quartet in F, and Respighi's romantic-lyrical poem "Il Tramonto," featuring Gaelyne Gabora, soprano soloist. The Andante Cantabile of Haydn's string quartet opus 3 no. 5 was performed as an encore.

The quartet's performance was marked by good cohesion, significant especially in rhythmic interpretations of the Mozart and difficult passages of the Ravel. There was life and lightness infused in the Mozart quartet, which finds intensity of expression in a typical harmonic freedom, specifically in the slow second movement. The Ravel, a truly exciting masterpiece, was performed brilliantly and powerfully. Ensemble reached a peak in the early movements and, though tested greatly by the passionate and turbulent finale, remained in evidence to the end.

Taras Gabora, first violin, was at once the standout and disappointment of the group. Mr. Gabora has achieved great sensitivity and feeling for style while assuming a musical leadership of the quartet which regrettably, though often intended in classical quartets, puts many first violinists in the seeming position of concert soloist. There was restraint over this tendency, however. Mr. Gabora's playing is characterized, on the one hand, by clarity and brilliance, but on the other, by imprecision, particularly in decrescendos, which are often far too abrupt, in fast technical passages and in intonation. Any suspicions concerning this last were confirmed by the Haydn, where the sole emphasis is on violin themes.

Michael Carpenter, cello, gave a brilliant performance, lending balance and stability and delivering sparkling themes and solo passages, especially in the Ravel.

Miss Gabora, featured soprano, combined tenderness and sensitivity with strength and feeling, alternately embracing and caressing the music in a truly beautiful performance. Achieving both vocal and stylistic control of a difficult piece, she charmed and amazed her listeners. This critic could not, in making comparison with previous experience, find significant faults.

The accompaniment was sensitive.

Adolph Bornstein, second violin, and Lazero Sternic, viola, complemented the group.

by Victor and Joseph LEVIN

A la Place des Arts

National Ballet dances

The National Ballet of Canada presents five ballets: Bayaderka, Lilac Garden, (both presented by the company for the first time), Solitaire, La Sylphide and The Nutcracker. The Ballet's musical director, George Crum, conducts

all performances. Lilac Garden: music by Ernest Chausson, choreography by Antony Tudor, danced by Lois Smith, Jeremy Blanton, Yves Cousineau. Bayaderka: music by Ludwig Minkus, choreography by Marius Petipa,

danced by Lois Smith, Martine van Hamel, Lawrence Adams, Hazaros Surmesan. Solitaire: music by Malcolm Arnold, choreography by Kenneth MacMillan, the title role danced by Martine van Hamel. The National Ballet is at La Place des Arts until January 22.

Last evening's opening performance of the National Ballet Company of Canada, was a pot-pourri of style, music and performance.

Bayaderka is indeed a 'choreographic masterpiece'. It requires absolute precision on the part of the corps de ballet, which is responsible for the dramatic entrance. Supposedly, a long train of sylph-like shades must wend their way downstage. The corps of the National Ballet resembled a motley line-up of Montreal streetcleaners, picking and jabbing sporadically down St. Catherine Street.

However, the stage brightened, as it always does, with the pas de deux dramatically and dynamically executed by Lois Smith and Lawrence Adams.

The Company undertook to be the first to produce Bayaderka in Canada. It should have waited another five years, or until the corps de ballet has improved its cohesiveness in the classical technique.

The Company followed a wise dinner etiquette idiom—eat the worst first.

The second selection, Lilac Garden, was a brief but delightful glance at the tragedy of the eternal quadrangle. Miss Smith again performed the leading role and was professional in her metamorphosis from the sylph of the shades to the wistful, heartbroken young maid.

Martine Von Hamel, in her appearance as the mistress, demonstrated both the cause and effect of her astronomical rise to the top. Her dancing is agile yet reserved, youthful yet mature. Miss Von Hamel is the leading dancer in the final divertissement, the frivolous and zany Solitaire, a wonderful selection with which to conclude the evening. Kenneth MacMillan's choreography is a delightful example of the effects of the synchronization of music and dance.

The Company will be performing Bayaderka and La Sylphide tomorrow evening, and Nutcracker for the three following performances.

by Janice RIVEN

THE WARP AND THE WOOF

David Ticoll is a third year student in honours political science and sociology who has participated in many campus activities. In the first of a series of columns of general interest to McGill students Mr. Ticoll discusses McGill's role in UGEQ.

It's about time we stopped kidding ourselves about UGEQ.

Two and a half years ago, l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec was formed by a group of strongly nationalist-syndicalist student leaders. The base of operations was to be the province. The fundamental ideology was to rest on the theory of participatory democracy, to be established both within the organization and in society at large. The universities and classical colleges in UGEQ were subdivided into unités de base, the grass-roots constituencies from which policies of educational and social reform were to emerge and coalesce into broad programmes for action.

At the second congress of October, 1965, a regional organization of UGEQ was legislated, to facilitate local programs and contact with the base. A radical and detailed educational policy was adopted, including demands for massive student participation at all levels of university government, secularization of public schools, the creation of an all-inclusive University of Quebec and student salaries. Radical positions on national and international issues were adopted.

This may sound as if UGEQ is about to push its revolutionary platform on McGill without blinking a collective eyelash. But the fact is that UGEQ is having more trouble being radical than McGill.

Most French Canadian students are apathetic to a degree unimaginable in this university. The presence of a mere eleven students in the audience at the AGEUM Conseil d'Administration meeting is a case in point. The council was deliberating whether to give in to administration pressure to cut the radical content of le Quartier Latin. The student representatives decided to take over the paper and to publish half the editions themselves. The issues involved here are far more fundamental than any envisioned by the most red-eyed anti-Daily partisan. Yet almost nobody turned up to watch the show-

down. Just as telling is the haste with which the Conseil muzzled its own paper.

This apathy is widespread. Many French Canadian student leaders agree that they gain power by default rather than by active struggle. The regionalization and unités de base have failed to radicalize the French Canadian student population.

Another telling point is the fact that, at the UGEQ congress of 1965, McGill delegates found themselves holding the deciding vote on many major issues. The congress was characterized more by a left-right confrontation rather than an English-French struggle. It is common knowledge that McGill swung the presidency for Robert Nelson.

The UGEQ executive will be subjected to strong criticism from AGEUM (which is having its own problems with syndicalism) at the February 15 congress in Sherbrooke. AGEUM is critical of the stand taken by UGEQ on the loans-before-bursaries offer of the Union Nationale government in September. It is annoyed with the presence of a deficit in UGEQ finances. It considers a revision of the executive structure to be necessary.

Basically, UGEQ maintains an active lobby in Quebec City. It has prepared briefs on a wide range of subjects, primarily in the field of education. UGEQ representatives sit on a number of Department of Education committees, which seem to be of questionable importance in some cases.

UGEQ is hardly in a position to intimidate McGill. Neither is McGill in a position to approach UGEQ with anything less than a constructive and open attitude. For while it may be having its problems, UGEQ has managed to become a viable and respected organization, acknowledged as the student spokesman by government and mass media. Its leaders have shown themselves to be quite flexible in many situations, adjusting their approach to the people and problems they must face. The future of UGEQ, if McGill becomes a member, will in no small measure be influenced by us.

David Ticoll

The Review

published every Friday in the McGill Daily, the Review is a magazine of political, social and cultural comment.

Editor: Stephen Schechter

Assistant Editors: Tzip Corber and Barry Tarshis

CONTRIBUTORS FOR THIS ISSUE: Bob Chodos, Sandy Gage, Alan Lombard, Barry Lesser and Lee Plotek.

A la Comédie-Canadienne

La Veuve Barbara

Un rayon blanc tombe du ciel : une figure de démon apparaît, livide et anguleuse, une longue main osseuse tremble un instant dans la traînée de poudre et s'abat sur le bois du piano au milieu d'un déluge de notes : les lèvres sont rouge vif, comme celles d'une morte qu'on a maquillée — Marlene Dietrich dans *Der Blaue Angel*. La première de Barbara, ce jeudi 19 janvier, à la Comédie-Canadienne : la salle est comble, un jeune homme bien mis et enthousiaste grenouille des bravos époumonés à côté de nous. Barbara s'est installée sur la scène comme dans un campement improvisé : pendant une heure, elle va vivre devant nous.

Rien de plus apprêté que la mise en scène de ce tour de chant : rien de plus naturel en même temps. C'est que le naturel de Barbara réside précisément dans ces constructions de l'esprit, dans l'artificiel, dans le faux, le littéraire, dans l'air embaumé de chambre mortuaire qu'elle respire. On a dit qu'elle ne vivait que sur scène : tout son personnage réel s'abolit au profit de l'image qu'elle veut donner. Elle s'habille de noir des pieds à la tête depuis qu'elle a commencé à chanter, elle amincit à l'extrême — par sa chevelure, par son maquillage — ce long visage blanc où ne vivent plus que deux yeux humides et perçants. Le couvercle du piano

a été refermé pour que les sons parviennent en sourdine, les musiciens sont dans l'ombre, on les entend à peine. La voix de Barbara seule traverse la scène, on ne voit que son visage, perdu dans l'ivresse ou la rêverie solitaire. C'est dans ce sens qu'elle a de plus secret, de plus inavouable, de plus incommunicable, qu'elle se donne en spectacle. Comme si elle était seule, comme si elle ne chantait que pour elle, comme si elle tentait vraiment de se délivrer lorsqu'elle chante : *Je ne sais pas te dire je t'aime... je ne sais pas... je ne sais pas...*

Elle a les gestes et les attitudes d'une tragédienne dans sa loge : les bras démesurément longs dessinent des figures d'oiseaux de proie dans l'air pour s'abattre avec fracas, l'Héroïne se lève, en

proie au trouble, demeure un instant immobile, plongée dans le désespoir, puis tournoie sur elle-même et traverse la scène à pas lents. Rien de plus conventionnel, et pourtant le miracle se produit : on y croit, on y croit toujours et à chaque fois, même si c'est pour la centième fois qu'on entend la voix perçante délirer :

*Il avait juste vingt ans
Et la peau si douce,
J'ai cueilli du bout des dents
La fleur de sa bouche...*

La Veuve en noir déploie ses souvenirs, la grande figure blanche s'anime pour un instant, un frisson de volupté passe encore dans les yeux de Barbara, et dans ses mains fragiles. Barbara revit, le temps d'une plainte, pour mourir de nouveau, derrière le rideau baissé.

Bernard ROBITAILLE

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Robert NELSON, President of UGEQ

Doug WARD, President of CUS

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"DOUG WARD DISCUSSES CUS"

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2 p.m. Leacock 26

A talk by the president of CUS followed by a question period

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today

(Continued from page 2)

OLD MCGILL: Meeting of sales personnel, 1 pm. Deadline, Saturday, Jan. 21. All wishing to work, B44-45.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible study for Eng. and Arch. McConnell E 117, 1 pm.

PLUMBERS' BALL: Tickets available Union Box Office and McConnell Engineering Bldg. every day, 1-2 pm.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: West Indian Affairs Committee. Reading of West Indian poetry, panel on life at University of the West Indies. Union B27, 7-9:30 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: 35 mm series — First showing of Kwaidan Sat. PSCA, 6 pm.

CINEMATHEQUE CANADIENNE: Die Nibelungen-11: Kriemhild's Revenge at 6:30 pm and The Covered Wagon at 9 pm in the PSCA.

Saturday

FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Dennis Lukas Exhibition, North Lounge, Rm. 327, 10 am-4 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: "Kwaidan", PSCA. Note special times: 6 & 9 pm.

CANTERBURY HOUSE: Painting party with beer; 10 am, 3555 University St.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Full cast rehearsal: orchestra, 1:30 pm, RVC Common Room; cast, 2 pm, RVC Green Room.

RVC ART SHOW: Bring in entries this week to WU office, Rm. 463, between 12 & 2 pm. All entries will be displayed in RVC during week of Jan. 30.

Sunday

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist. Father J. Beauregard, S.J. on McGill through the eyes of a French Canadian. Canterbury House, 3555 University, 10 am. Inquirers study group for both initiated and non-initiated. Canterbury House, 7:30 pm.

NEWMAN: Sunday Mass, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel, 10 am, 12 noon, 7:15 pm.

LUTHERAN CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist. Augustana House, 3483 Peel, 9 am. Islam, Buddhism: films, discussion, coffee. Augustana House, 8:30 pm.

MOC: Free ski lessons for members, all levels, 10:30 am, Mt. Olympia — reduced tow rates. Bus leaves Roddick Gates at 8 am — \$2.50 return.

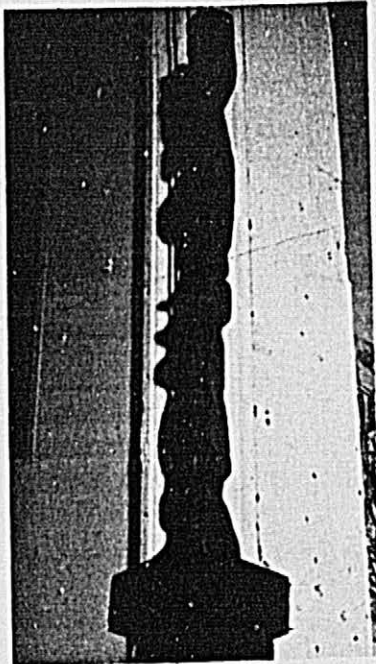
Students...

(Continued from page 1)
the form of a procession along Sherbrooke and south along St. Denis to the offices of the provincial government. Traffic was entirely blocked off, as policemen were unable to keep the crowd under control.

Even the presence of a paddy-wagon had no impact on the demonstrators. Pointing to the wagon a policeman threatened, "Keep in line or else..." "It is not for us," was the reply. "It's for Bertrand. They're taking him away."

Some of the demonstrators carried placards bearing such slogans as "Cessez le bla-bla-bla" and "Le Québec pour les étudiants".

LA LUMIERE NOIRE



This incense burner is an example of African art on display at La Lumière Noire.

The movement in the United States for Afro-American nationalism has found a place of expression in Montreal. La Lumière Noire, which opens tomorrow night, is a new coffee house-boutique sponsored by the Negro Book Club of America.

The raison d'être of the coffee house, located at 3607 Clark St., near Prince Arthur, is "to provide an outlet for people of African heritage in Montreal to manifest themselves", says manager Lawrence Nixon. However, he is quick to point out it will also be open to all Canadian and foreign students as a "groovy place to go".

The coffee house, which will eventually take the form of a club, is intended to be a rendezvous for discussions and seminars. Nixon predicts a trend in this kind of cultural centre for various ethnic minorities. He is now thinking about forming a similar club for the Chinese. "Who knows", he says, "we soon might see an Anglo-American Club in Harlem."

For those interested in the development of Afro-American culture La Lumière Noire has an extensive collection of books about African and Afro-American history and African politics and philosophy. Its book stock also includes novels and poetry by Africans and Afro-Americans. Many of these books are not available anywhere else in Montreal.



A McGill student models one of the colorful African fabrics for sale at the boutique.



THE ALE THAT GOES WITH ACTION



U of M gets six in second, crunches ice Indians 8-4

by SEYMOUR KAUFMAN

Université de Montréal dealt the hockey Indians a knock-out punch with six goals in the second period and then coasted to an 8-4 victory Wednesday night at the Winter Stadium.

The Carabins' twenty-minute blitz was engineering by the duo of Jacques Larin and Vincent Sofio. Larin popped in two goals and added three assists while Sofio bagged a hat trick and assisted on one of Larin's markers. Marcel Tremblay, top goal scorer in the loop, added another for the Carabins.

The scoring bonanza was not all the result of the Carabins' superiority. The majority of the Tribe avoided the puck and the opposition like the plague, the only exception being the forgotten third line of Mike Corber, Gary Rankin and Doug Crossley. The underrated trio contributed two goals by Corber and Rankin and produced a strong two-way effort.

Until their mid-game collapse the Tribe had controlled the play. The team's second line of Ken Sutherland, Brit Doherty and Bill Seitz were skating rings around the U de M defence and combined with the rest of the Tribe to pepper Carabin goalie Claude Paquette with fifteen shots. However defensive lapses enabled U de M to scramble to a 2-2 draw after one period courtesy of Robert Dubuc and Tremblay after Ken Sutherland and Pete Kneeland had shot the Tribe into the lead.

The loss keeps the Indians mired in fifth place with only the hope of beating out Sir George for the fourth and final playoff spot.

Redmen swim against Queen's

The Redmen swimmers travel to Kingston tomorrow to take on the Queen's swimming team in an exhibition meet.

The Redmen boast two first place finishes in the three meets they have competed in so far this season but are eager to improve on a fourth place standing in their last meet at Plattsburgh before Christmas.

In last year's meet the Redmen easily outswam Queen's but were beaten by U of T for a second place finish. OQAA diving champion Roy Gravel, Bob Bourne, Jim Waugh and Chris Mueller were among the Redmen stars and they are all back this year hungry for victory. Newcomer Rainer Macguire who has been one of the Redmen's top point getters this season will also aid the swimmers' try for victory.

**McGill's not apathetic
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Racqueteers squashed in US

by MURRAY SEGAL

Eastern Canada's finest, the Redmen Squash team, travelled to Boston for a series of matches against M.I.T., Harvard, and Williams College shortly before the Christmas holidays.

The Redmen eked out a close 5-4 victory over M.I.T. on Dec. 16, but this win was marred by losses to Harvard and Williams the following day. The mediocre showing of the squad could be traced to the absence of its number two man, Tom Gavin.

The Harvard team, one of the powers of U.S. college squash, had too much depth and experience for the Redmen, easily winning 9-0.

The highlight of the meet was the match between Anil Nayar, the brilliant sophomore Indian Men's Champion, and Pete Martin, the Canadian Junior and Intercollegiate Singles Champion.

The play of the two stars was enthusiastically received by the full house at Cambridge with the partisan crowd delirious as

Nayar finally won 14-18, 15-13, 16-14, 14-18, 15-13, to lead Harvard to an undefeated mark.

The afternoon match against Williams found McGill still reeling from Harvard's one-sided victory, as the Redmen went to defeat 6-3 with Dick Pound and the Martins distinguishing themselves in the losing cause.

Team coach Stan Cutts was still pleased with his team's performance but was probably visualising the upcoming O.Q.A.A. meet on Feb. 17-18 at Western, where the Redmen will defend their intercollegiate title.

Coch Cutts Comments

When questioned about the upcoming tournament, Coach Cutts responded "Toronto is the team to beat," but was confident that McGill will repeat as champions this year.

Peter Martin, the Junior Canadian Champion, is rated number one on the five man squad with Tom Gavin, the all-round racquets player, and Kerry Martin at the number two and three positions respectively. However, Coach Cutts remarked that the other two positions are wide open.

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ART EXHIBIT

The Fine Arts Society of McGill University is sponsoring an ART EXHIBIT from February 1-10, 1967 in the Redpath Library.

Submissions are being asked for in all media. Works are to be brought in to the Fine Arts Society office in Union Room 463 between 1:00-2:00 p.m. DEADLINE for submissions is JANUARY 25TH, 1967. Each work must be properly identified at the back and all works must be ready for hanging.

A jury will award prizes for the three best works in Category I only, that is, for artists ages 17-25. Category 2 is for artists over 25 years. Professors and graduate students are urged to submit their works.

Application forms may be picked up at the Union Switchboard NOW. — For further information phone Nick Kolodka (256-5841).

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WHAT'S WHAT

WINTER CARNIVAL

Try-outs for Winter Carnival Fashion Show models will take place Tuesday, January 24, from 12 to 3 pm, in Union B27.

Twelve models will be needed, and everyone, except candidates for Princess, is eligible to try out. The fashions to be modelled are supplied by Holt Renfrew.

HEART FILM FESTIVAL

This week's films for the fourth Cardiovascular Film Festival Supplement are "Angina Pectoris", "Curare", "Anemia", "Physiology of the Natural and Synthetic Adrenal Steroids", and "Blood Fraction in Clinical Medicine". They will be presented tomorrow at 10:15 am, in Room 1027 of the McIntyre Medical Building.

MP addresses NDP

Grace MacInnis, a New Democratic MP from Vancouver, will address an open meeting of the McGill NDY in the Ballroom today at 1 pm.

Mrs. MacInnis is the daughter of J.S. Woodsworth, the founder of the CCF and one of the organizers of the Winnipeg General Strike. Her late husband was also a prominent leader of the CCF and a member of parliament.

Recently, Mrs. MacInnis has become increasingly concerned with consumer rights and other important social issues. Her topic is, "Governmental Priorities: Stellar or Social?"

Miley, Marc, Zur, Gershon, Pat, Marc, Phillip, Miley, Marc, Lester, Lyndon, Rudy, Marc, Miley, Sam, Zur, Gershon, Tzip, Marjie, Sam, Marc, Miley, Steve, Pat, d'Buff, Bill, Marc, Zur, Zvi, Dov, Miley, Phillip, Lester, Zur

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S/4

TODAY

1 p.m.

Slides will be shown

SCOTIABANK CENTENNIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Six awards will be made annually, three to French-speaking candidates and three to English-speaking candidates for graduate and undergraduate students in their second to last year of a first university degree programme. Graduate awards are valued at \$2,500 and undergraduate at \$1,500. Closing date for this year's competition is

MARCH 15th

Further information and application forms:

DIRECTOR OF AWARDS

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario

Redmen ride rails to Toronto and Queen's

The hockey Redmen are sitting on top of a four-game unbeaten streak today, with the prospect of facing Toronto Blues in Toronto tonight and Queen's Golden Gaels in Kingston tomorrow afternoon weighing heavily on their minds.

The Redmen boarded their Hogtown train late last night at Central Station and no doubt did a lot of dreaming of moving into a second-place slot with a good showing against the Blues and Gaels.

The eight hour trip must have provided those that didn't sleep too easily ample time to reflect on the McMaster Marlins 2-1 victory over Toronto and the Blues' 17-4 rebound over Queen's last week.

These two scores illustrate two things rather well — Toronto can be beaten, and Toronto can be formidable. The Marlins are rated as only an average team, and have lost lopsided contests to U of M and Waterloo earlier in the season. Their upset win last week will make things easier for Coach Copp's skaters, who no longer have to set a precedent.

The latest Redmen victory

came at the expense of Laval Rouge et Or earlier this week, and left their season record at 4-2-1, good enough for a third-place spot in the crowded SIHL standings.

This small bit of information might be regarded as a minor miracle, when one remembers back to last season, when the Redshirts wound up the entire sixteen game campaign with the same number of points they have garnered thus far this season.

Coach Copp would be satisfied with a split in points over the weekend and will probably use the same lineup that he threw against Laval. This means that three lines, four defencemen and an extra forward will be dressed for the whirlwind tour of southeastern Ontario.

The Redmen dropped a 9-3 decision to Toronto in late November, but will be meeting Queen's for the first time. The

Gaels hold a fifth-place record of two wins and two ties, with their best showing of the season coming against the Western Mustangs, whom they beat 2-1.

However, after the Blues steamrolled them last week, Phil Bingley, the Varsity writer, classed them as a "slow-skating,

in their skating and shooting games. However they will have to deal with some pretty fair individuals in Jim Tait, Bob Pond, and John Locke. Norm Douglas, the Gael goaltender, will certainly be out to make his goals-against average reasonable again.

Blues' scorers on top

The latest OQAA statistics show eight Toronto skaters in the top eleven scorers, an understandable situation when a guy looks at their goals for and goals against record.

The powerful Varsity squad has amassed eighty-one goals in seven games and has allowed

only fourteen for the best average in the league.

The Blues also have two games slated for the weekend, with their Saturday encounter scheduled at London against the Mustangs. Other games Saturday see U de M at Waterloo, and McMaster the guests of cellar-dwelling Guelph.

FRIDAY FARFEL: Bert Halliwell is reported to have nailed the puck he fired past 'Stang goalie Baptiste Patterson to the dressing room wall... The next Redmen home game will be played Jan. 28th when McMaster comes to town.

by DAVE CARIN

non-hitting, and weak-shooting team."

If his report is at all accurate, the Redmen should eat them up alive, for their strong points lie

SIHL Standings

SCORING

	G	A	PTS	PIM
Henry Monteith (Tor.)	14	15	29	8
Paul Laurent (Tor.)	13	14	27	14
Steve Monteith (Tor.)	8	18	26	0
Ward Passi (Tor.)	11	10	21	6
Murray Stroud (Tor.)	4	16	20	2
Gord Cunningham (Tor.)	8	9	17	2
Rich Clark (Wes.)	3	14	13	2
Bob McLelland (Tor.)	9	10	13	12
Peter Burwash (Tor.)	7	5	12	10
John Taylor (McGill)	7	7	14	4
Rick Moore (McGill)	5	7	12	6

STANDINGS

	W	L	T	F	A	P
Toronto	6	1	0	81	14	12
Western	6	3	0	43	22	12
McGill	4	2	1	32	36	9
Waterloo	3	1	2	27	19	8
Montreal	3	4	1	34	37	7
Queen's	2	3	2	25	36	6
Laval	2	5	1	23	55	5
McMaster	2	4	0	17	33	4
Guelph	0	6	1	14	44	1

GOALTENDERS

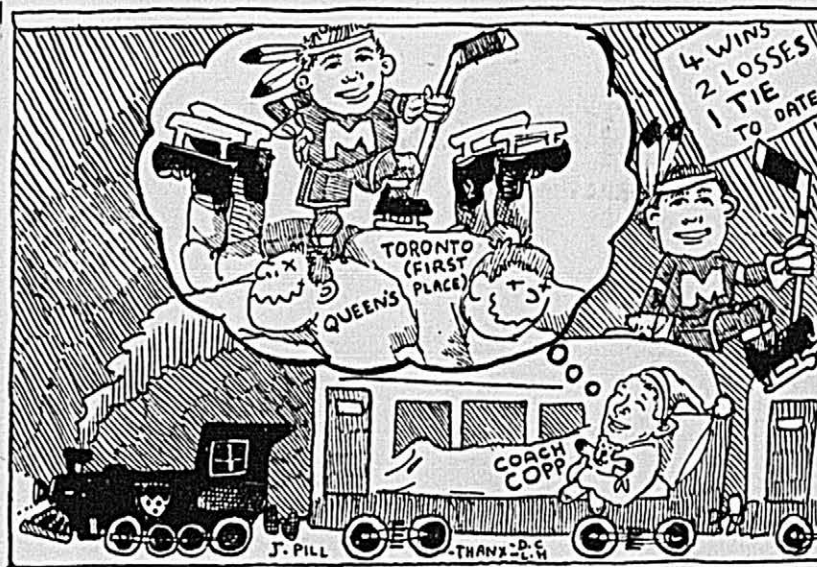
	G	GA	AV	SO
John Wrigley (Tor.)	6 1/2	14	2.10	0
Tom Little (Tor.)	1/2	0	0.00	0
Toronto Totals	7	14	2.00	1
Gary Bonney (UWO)	7	16	2.28	1
Alyn Patterson (UWO)	2	6	3.00	0
UWO Totals	9	22	2.63	1
Arion Popkey (Wat.)	6	19	3.17	0
Pierre Barbeau (Mon.)	8	37	4.63	0
Norm Douglas (Queen's)	7	36	5.14	0
Jim Tennant (McGill)	7	38	5.17	0
Jack Young (McMaster)	6	34	5.66	0
Laval Totals	8	55	6.88	0

SCHEDULED GAMES

Friday: McGill at Toronto (no television or radio).
Montreal at McMaster.
Saturday: McGill at Queen's (worldwide black-out).
Toronto at Western.
Montreal at Waterloo.
McMaster at Guelph.

Man in the Lower Berth

by Jaan Pill



THE RAMPAGING REDMEN, WHO HAVE ALREADY EQUALLED LAST YEAR'S WIN OUTPUT, COULD VAULT INTO SECOND PLACE WITH A PAIR OF WEEKEND WINS!

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MARCH 1st

Further information and application forms:

DIRECTOR OF AWARDS

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SPORTS STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

Thanks to Norm, Ralph, Barb, MAM, Derek and Murray.

Special thanks to Dave, Jaan and Halmy. Well, as they say in the trade, that's thirty on the Friday sports report.
The Ace.

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Varied program on tap for Athletics Night

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH
Sports Editor

A record number of athletics events will highlight the 1967 edition of Athletics Night which gets underway tonight at 6:30 pm in the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium.

Chairman Steve Spurling has spent the past two months lining up some of the best amateur talent in Montreal and the event promises to be a smashing success. Spurling emphasizes that admission is free and all McGill students are welcome to attend. Letters have also been sent out to 50 high schools in the Montreal area and Spurling expects a large attendance from the high school crowd.

The basketball Redmen will

kick off their OQAA season at 8:15 pm when they host the powerful Laval University team at the West part of the Currie Gym. The Redmen, coached by Tom Mooney, will be counting on all-star Shelly Zimmer, veterans Mike Aneckstein, Dave Leibson, captain Pete Small and Roger Baillie in quest of their first league win. Laval will be no pushovers, however, mainly because of James Ericson, an outstanding 6'5" forward from Mich-

igan State University. Ericson has been averaging close to 40 points a game, according to reports emanating from Quebec City.

The Sir Arthur Currie Pool area will be the scene of three exciting events. The Waterpolo Redmen, one of the best college teams in Canada, host the Sir George Williams squad at 6:30 pm. Redmen are led by goalie Larry Conachie, defensive aces Sonny Belenkie, Joe Roboz, Morty Yalofsky and forwards Mike List, Gabby Zinner, Andy Heap.

During the intermission of the 'polo game the McGill Marlinettes will put on a display of synchronized swimming. This group, which has been practising for the past several weeks, is one of the top synchronized swimming groups in Quebec.

Diving exhibition

At the conclusion of the waterpolo game around 8 pm, three of the top divers from McGill will display their talents. Roy Gravel, two time OQAA diving champ, Tory Higgins and Peter Smith are members of the Redmen and should provide the audience with a thrilling exhibition.

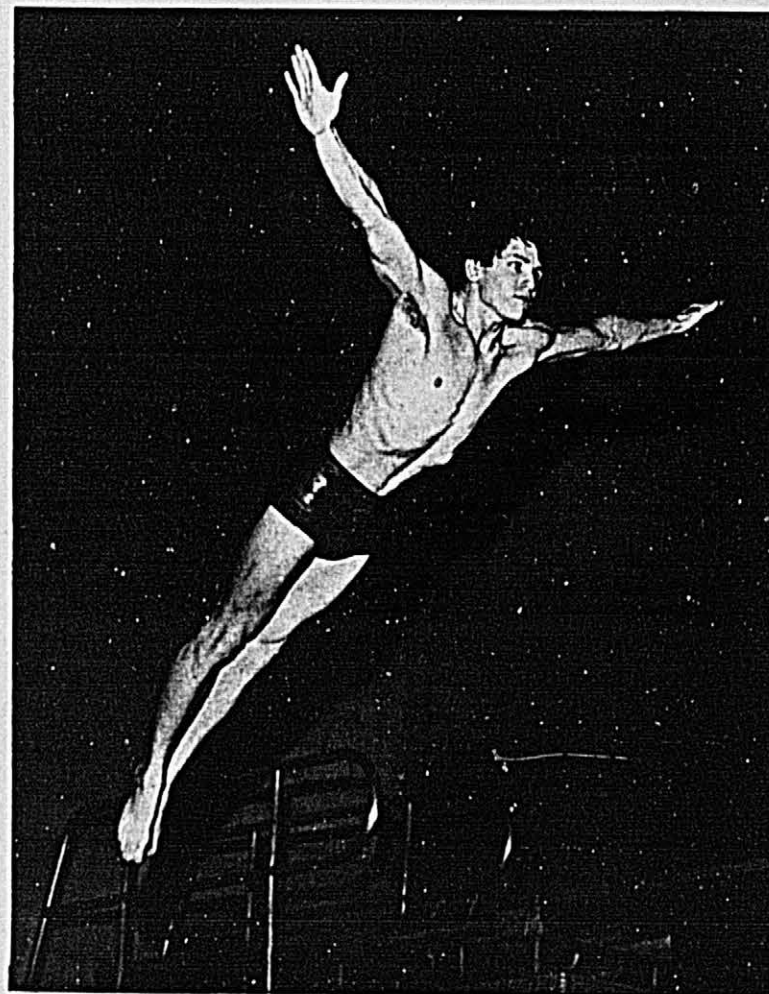
There will be plenty of action at the East part of the Currie Gym with three events that should prove popular. The Inter-residence volleyball champions will be decided at 7 pm and at 8 pm the Redmen gymnastics team will be show their wares in a special gymnastics exhibition. At 8:30 pm, the Redmen fencing and judo squads will be demonstrating the finer points of these two sports. The Redmen fencers are the current OQAA champions.

Squash fans will have an opportunity to see squash at its best at 8:30 pm on the squash courts when Colin Adair and Peter Martin hook up for a match. Adair is the reigning Canadian Senior champion, while Martin is the current Canadian Junior champ and an OQAA title holder. In addition, members of the Redmen team will meet the Canadian Jesters.

The Redmen Wrestling team will lift the curtain on the intercollegiate season as they host the grapplers from SGWU. Redmen, coached by British Empire Games king Alan Turnbull, are led by Ron Studley, a Quebec provincial team member and Larry Barron, a two time OQAA champion.

For those who are able to turn out at 6:30 pm, there will be a basketball game featuring the undefeated Junior Varsity Indians against the Montreal Orchids.

Remember: Admission is free.



CATCH ME IF YOU CAN: Redmen diving ace Roy Gravel displays the form that has won him the Canadian Intercollegiate Diving Championship for the past two years. Gravel will perform tonight in the star-studded Athletics Night program.



SWIMMING BELLES: The synchronized swimming team will supply the beauty in tonight's program. The trio of, left to right, Susan Sinclair, Elaine Hicks and Kathy Brophy will repeat their routine which won them second place in the intercollegiate meet held here last term. Mary Robinson, front, who placed third in the same meet, will give her solo performance.



UP AND IN: Redmen forward Mike Aneckstein leaps in a scoring attempt against York University in an exhibition game played last Saturday. Redmen open the OQAA season tonight, hosting Laval at the Currie Gym.